United Nations Development Programme

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Agenda

1. Improving Access to Sustainable and Renewable Energy
2. Strengthening Development Cooperation for Poverty Reduction: Empowering Microfinance and Local Entrepreneurship
3. Humanitarian and Disasters Relief Assistance by Improving Disaster Prevention and Management

Resolutions adopted by the committee

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Summary Report

On Sunday March 17, 2013 after significant discussion, the United Nations Development Programme Executive Board voted to discuss the topics in the following order:

1. Improving Access to Sustainable Energy
2. Strengthening Development Cooperation for Poverty Reduction: Empowering Microfinance and Local Entrepreneurship
3. Humanitarian and Disasters Relief Assistance by Improving Disaster Prevention and Management

The committee then diligently discussed topic one during formal and informal sessions that night. After reconvening on Monday afternoon, delegates continued discussion and proceeded to form working papers. The committee worked assiduously to finish primary copies of draft resolutions and the first working paper was submitted before the end of session at 6:00 PM. Later that evening, delegates cohesively performed together to produce three additional working papers within the first hour of the session. Once submitted, delegates effectively caucused and generated support for the four working papers on the floor.

Throughout the first and second session on Tuesday, delegates steadily worked on the edits of their working papers. Eventually, eight working papers were submitted. Delegates produced a wide variety of papers on eight separate topics. As the committee progressed into the evening session, ideas changed as well as the papers. Some delegations subsequently considered merging. Working Papers D and F merged the ideas of an inclusion of a private sector in the Clean Development Mechanism, micro financing, and the sharing of technology and education in least developed countries.

Throughout Wednesday’s morning session, the body focused on rearranging clauses to make papers more interconnected. Within the first hour, a working paper was accepted as a Draft Resolution. By the end of the committee session, the Dais accepted three working papers as draft resolutions in total.

Finally, during Wednesday’s afternoon session, the body produced four additional draft resolutions for a total of seven dispersed to the committee. Soon after, delegates used their time to garner support for their draft resolutions and make friendly amendments. Delegates adopted a motion to go into voting procedures just before the end of the eighth session. There were three friendly amendments and no unfriendly amendments. Out of seven Draft Resolutions that were on the floor, all were adopted by the body, including two by acclamation.

The first being draft resolution 1-1 which addressed gender equity concerning access. Next was draft resolution 1-2 discussing renewable energy and housing options. Draft resolution 1-3 suggested the creation of a new program to research sustainable energy access, while draft resolution 1-4 expanded current UN information resources to assist with accessing energy resources. Draft resolution 1-5 discussed financing options, and 1-6 dealt with technology transfer. Finally, 1-7 designed a renewable energy strategy plan.
All the resolutions were adopted, reaffirming the determination of the UNDP to improve access to Sustainable Development. With little time left in the last session, delegates shared concise speeches and utilized several short caucuses to delve into topic two. Some delegations quickly wrote a working paper, though the meeting adjourned due to limited time.
Bearing in mind the objectives of the Beijing Platform for Action and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women to empower women through the provision of equitable opportunities in all forms of economic, social, and political development,

Commending the work accomplished by the Women’s Environment and Development Organization (WEDO), the World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), and the Asian Development Bank,

Keeping in mind the vital need to offer rural women new livelihood opportunities,

Observing that women are disproportionately affected by the health side-effects of burning traditional biomass fuels indoor,

Recognizing that the use of traditional fuel sources consumes the daylight hours of women and children, reducing their productivity and limiting their educational and employment opportunities,

The United Nations Development Programme Executive Board,

1) Urges Member States to collaborate with organizations like WEDO to strengthen women’s involvement in the decision-making process for purchasing energy while implementing projects to meet their specific energy demand through:

   a. long-term training programs that enable women to fully participate in the design, implementation and evaluation stages of energy projects,

   b. incorporating women’s knowledge and experience regarding local resources and demands into the decision making process through awareness campaigns,

   c. extending targeted assistance through micro-credit to women entrepreneurs who require energy products and services,

   d. establishing disaggregated data for monitoring and further analyzing the differentiated impact of energy projects on women,

   e. overcoming social, financial, legal and institutional barriers that exclude women’s perspectives from the policy-making process;

2) Encourages Member States to increase the percentage of domestic renewable energy budgets toward the advancement of women within sustainable development through:

   a. allocating funds to the improvement of household energy technologies,
b. creating and investing in gender-sensitive initiatives to ensure accountability, transparency, and sustainability,

c. supporting the design of gender-aware management information systems for the energy sector;

3) Encourages further investment initiatives sponsored by the WHO and UN Women, such as the Clean Household Energy for All Initiative, the Women in Energy Project, and the Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves to further provide women and their families with access to sustainable, clean fuels;

4) Requests fellow Member States to increase funding for programs that target women through education and technical training in sustainable energy technologies.
Recalling General Assembly resolution 65/151 on The International Year of Sustainable Energy for All,

Keeping in mind Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, stating that “everyone has the right to standard of living for the health and well-being of himself and his family”,

Aware of the fact that the 1.4 billion people in the world currently living in inadequate housing are representing the majority of the people without energy access in general,

Guided by the Global Action Agenda set by the Secretary-General’s High-Level Group on Sustainable Energy for All to trigger a holistic approach to development via sustainable and renewable energies,

Noting that proliferation of sustainable and renewable energy will significantly further progress towards Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) 1, eradicating extreme poverty and hunger, and MDG 7, ensuring environmental stability,

Applauding the work of the UN System Task Team on the post-2015 UN Development Agenda,

Affirming that international multilateral partnerships and cooperation play a key role in sustainable development,

Emphasizing that the development of energy access for impoverished people should be sustainable and renewable from the beginning in order to most effectively contribute to sustainable development,

Fully aware that current processes of global energy production are highly inefficient as only 30-40% of energy produced is being actively consumed,

Recognizing that off-grid energy options are highly effective solutions to the unique challenge of improving access to sustainable and renewable energy,

Further recognizing that decentralization of energy production, commonly defined as energy produced solely for local consumption, is also an efficient solution to providing access to energy,

Bearing in mind that geography often creates unique challenges to developing an infrastructure that can support an efficient and reliable electrical grid,
Recognizing that funding is the major barrier for improving access to sustainable and renewable energies,

Noting that the cycle of poverty can effectively be broken by micro-credit banking services and that such services can be oriented towards developing adequate housing,

Encouraged by the microcredit method successfully developed by the Grameen Bank since the 1980s,

Noting with satisfaction the overall success of the UNCDF’s Cleanstart Programme in Nepal,

Keeping in mind the importance of respecting national sovereignty in allowing all Member States to develop national and local measures fitting their respective needs,

The United Nations Development Programme Executive Board,

1) Calls for the implementation of the Renewable Energy Access by Creative Housing (REACH) initiative, a United Nations Development Program (UNDP)-steered initiative developing affordable housing with reliable access to sustainable and renewable energy for people in less developed countries, to:

a) be implemented through UNDP-led coordination of its existing programs, local country offices, and external governmental and non-governmental organizations,

b) include sustainable energy strategies, procedures, and devices adapted to local conditions and geographical obstacles,

c) favor a diversified and combined use of locally-sourced raw materials, energy resources, and labor in order to maintain autonomy in developing regions through off-grid solutions, boosting local job creation as well as overall local and regional economic development,

d) focus on building better living conditions and long-term development for local communities by providing off-grid electricity alimentation and by taking advantage of geographical natural resources in construction and renovation of housing,

e) create consistent savings for individuals in developing regions that will gradually compensate for the cost of construction and conversion,

f) monitor and report on progress within individual Member States to verify the REACH initiative’s efficacy;

2) Emphasizes the proliferation of a variety of sustainable technologies off-grid energy solutions specifically implemented to improve reliable renewable energy
in homes and decentralized systems, and to address the needs of regions lacking proper infrastructure development, including but not limited to:

a) micro-hydropower,
b) biomass gasification,
c) household wind turbines,
d) solar photovoltaic systems,
e) geothermal energy,
f) GravityLight technology and derivatives;

3) **Encourages** dialogue and the sharing of knowledge concerning the REACH-initiative through the coordination of multi-stakeholders involved in international information sharing platforms such as:

a) UN-Energy Knowledge Network,
b) International Renewable Energy Conferences,
c) Renewable Energy Policy Network for the 21st Century,
d) Local Renewable Web Portal,
e) Clean Energy Ministerial,
f) International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA);

4) **Calls for** these multi-stakeholders’ efforts concerning the REACH-initiative to:

a) develop affordable and sustainable housing models that integrate clean energy devices,
b) conceptualize adapted renewable energy solutions specific to local circumstances,
c) entertain educational programs,
d) report on local labor education and construction successes,
e) promote efficient off-grid energy solutions for houses adapted to geographical obstacles and resources;
5) Encourages governments, universities, research organizations, NGOs, industries and the private sector to share information and avenues about REACH in order to:

   a) enable Member States to create incentives for private and public-private partnerships for power generation companies,
   b) increasing and improving the processes of exchanging technological knowledge,
   c) establish an institutional environment that provides attractive surroundings for foreign investments by reducing investment risks,
   d) promote emerging renewable technologies and partnerships for research institutions;

6) Highlights the necessity of attracting the private and public-private sector to invest in REACH by creating specific microcredit schemes by:

   a) using the Grameen Bank model to enable people in developing countries to afford the houses and reduce costs of the sustainable energy houses,
   b) suggesting further support for and expansion of UNCDF’s Cleanstart Programme which is partnered with UNDP,
   c) emphasizing that savings from the use of renewable instead of traditional energy can help repay micros-loans taken for the construction of the energy efficient houses;

7) Recommends the establishment of educational training programs for all generations in order to enable the least developed communities to build REACH houses using renewable energy, including but not limited to:

   a) primary and secondary schools,
   b) Non-Governmental Organizations,
   c) local civil and governmental institutions,
   d) technical education and training programs for construction and maintenance;

8) Recommends the incorporation of sustainable growth into the post-2015 development agenda.
Acknowledging the mandate of the “International Year of Sustainable Energy for All” in A/RES/65/151 and continuing to honor the principles within,

Recognizing that information and technology sharing is vital to the development of green energy and sustainable development,

Expecting that Member-States through cooperation can successfully produce technologies that may be shared throughout the international community,

Realizing that non-governmental organizations and private enterprises are capable of developing innovative technologies,

The United Nations Development Programme Executive Board,

1) Calls upon the United Nations Development Programme Country Offices to build public-private partnerships through the creation of a programme named Research-Bridge that will:
   a. put special focus on research in fields such as solar, hydro, wind and geothermal energy solutions, with special consideration towards more cost-efficient technology for impoverished nations,
   b. take form of a public-private partnership which can engage in profit sharing,
   c. urges each Country Office to have a board of appropriate size that will be able to coordinate with other Country Office boards worldwide,
   d. incorporate Country Offices into regional headquarters,
   e. hold quarterly conferences to facilitate communication between different Country Offices at regional headquarters where voting members can select the topics of research and future engagements,
   f. set minimum investment thresholds to determine voting membership with subsidiary non-voting membership established at lower investment thresholds where:
      i. voting will be utilized to set the agenda,
      ii. projects will be approved by majority vote;

2) Encourages universities, under Member States, to:
   a. nominate intellectuals to work under Research-Bridge, either for school-related research, internships or full time positions,
   b. consider offering lab equipment or space for Research-Bridge operations if needed;

3) Recommending further that capital could be raised from sources such as
   a. Member-States within Research-Bridge,
b. foreign interest groups and companies who wish to be a part of Research-
   Bridge,

c. licensing fees for non-members who wish to use the intellectual property
   by Research-Bridge;

4) **Urges** that intellectual property rights be allocated based on proportionality of
   investment;

5) **Recognizing** that ownership of Research-Bridge regional headquarters will be
   negotiated within the organization depending on contributions of either resources
   or capital;

6) **Encouraging** participating Country Offices, through the World Trade
   Organization, to consider reduction of trade barriers for the purpose of:
   a. technologies and resources transported or traded within Research Bridge
      operations,
   b. taking special consideration of regional and territorial disputes.
Reaffirms the declaration of A/RES/65/151, which promotes action in the development of sustainable renewable energy and highlights the particular importance of local participation,

Encouraged by A/RES/66/288, which recognizes the critical role energy plays in the development process by increasing access sustainable modern energy services,

Recalling A/RES/60/199, which promotes the innovation of renewable energy resources and established the World Solar Program,

Noting the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNOSAT), which provides detailed satellite imagery to relief and development organizations within and outside of the UN for better planned development,

Noting with regret that there is no unified system of data collection for the express purpose of facilitating renewable energy access on the local level,

The United Nations Development Programme Executive Board,

1) Calls for the promotion of renewable energy access awareness in order to increase the efficacy of energy programmes by integrating and encouraging the use of more accessible data collection technology;

2) Expresses its hope for the continued promotion of civil society in order to increase public participation and transparency for the purpose of:
   a. a more cooperative relationship between renewable energy providers and recipients;
   b. increased efficiency and efficacy of renewable energy through improved public awareness of its usage methods;

3) Encourages expanding the focus of the UNOSAT so it will:
   a. deploy satellite and terrestrial equipment within Member States that grant consent for the accumulation and transmission of statistical data regarding:
      i. the location of regions in need of specialized renewable energy sources,
      ii. collection of data that can be used in identifying climate changes over time in order to ensure implementation of appropriate renewable energy production methods,
   b. maintain a database of statistical data collected by UNOSAT that Member States would have access to in order to plan for future renewable energy plans,
c. facilitate the sharing of international and regional data for the purpose of understanding Member States’ local capacity to implement renewable energy programmes;

4) Urges the creation of a programme that will be run by UNOSAT called the Local Renewable Energy Access Information Initiative, which will:

a. consist of voluntary membership from Member States, representatives from the local governments within participating States, and Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs),

b. transmit information and technology regarding renewable energy to local government officials upon request and through their preferred means of transfer,

c. research renewable energy policies in order to ensure:

   i. efficient and effective implementation of renewable energy programmes,

   ii. progress towards accomplishing energy sustainability according to the Member States’ capabilities;

5) Requests Member States advocate globally for the use of renewable energy on a local level to facilitate state-specific renewable energy programmes.
Recalling the objectives of the 1992 World Summit and the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development to promote international cooperation in sustainable development and the success of programs such as the Morocco Solar Plan and the European Union (EU) Africa Energy Partnership,

Reaffirming the commitment of all Member States toward the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (A/RES/55/2),

Recalling the Rio +20 goal to gain energy access for all (A/RES/66/288),

Emphasizing the objective of the initiative Sustainable Energy for All (A/RES/65/151) which promotes universal energy access by 2030,

Bearing in mind that reliable energy access is paramount to any advancement of economic progress, as stated in the Report of the Secretary General on the Promotion of New and Renewable Sources of Energy (A/62/208), improving energy access will help local businesses by allowing them to use power tools or in lighting after nightfall,

Convinced that immediate action is crucial in order to supply families in developing countries with sustainable energy and to bridge the related funding gap of $34 billion yearly as estimated by the International Energy Agency (IEA) in its report Energy for All from the year 2011,

Cognizant of the work accomplished through microfinance guidelines such as the Consultative Group to Assist the Poor Client Protection Principles in promoting local entrepreneurship in renewable development efforts,

Referring to the Kyoto Protocol (FCCC/KP/CMP/2007/9) and the commitment of the signing nations to reduce the emission of greenhouse gasses also through the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) established in Article 12, which however must be widened to include the private sector,

Invites Member States to address the implementation of existing frameworks and agreements through domestic and multilateral plans of action,

The United Nations Development Programme Executive Board,

1. Encourages all relevant United Nations (UN) agencies to increase collaboration at the local and regional level to promote the construction of the infrastructure needed for renewable energy through:

   a) South-South initiatives that promote the use of decentralized renewable energy structures to support equitable access to sustainable energy as well as needed services
to impoverished regions in order to strengthen local governance and support the
development of rural economies,

b) North-South partnerships that offer grants and incentives to local governments and
populations in exchange for the construction of small energy grids and other forms of
local energy infrastructure to build capacity,

c) Public private partnerships (PPP) offering grants and funding to developing States
similar to the work done by Kiva and the Foundation for International Community
Assistance in order to aid the creation of international energy infrastructure;

2. **Recommends** the expansion of the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) from an
intergovernmental system onto the private sector level in order to stimulate
investments of the private sector in emission-reduction projects in developing
countries by distributing certified emission reduction (CER) credits to the investor’s
home government to be passed on to the investing company, which can be traded,
sold and used to meet the regulations set by the Kyoto Protocol;

3. **Suggests** a clearly structured procedure for the expansion of the CDM which will be
incorporated into the existing framework consisting of the following steps:

a) private companies have to submit a proposal to the CDM Executive Board (EB) for
an investment in sustainable energy technologies and obtain the consent of the
developing country hosting the project,

b) the CDM EB, as well as a Designated Operational Entity (DOE) will verify and
monitor the project results in real, measurable and long-term emission reductions as
well as its positive effects on local quality of life and productivity,

c) furthermore the DOE, by tracking the investments, will verify whether or not the
investment would have been made had there been no incentive in order to promote
transparency and accountability;

4. **Strongly advises** that EB CDM would monitor the compliance of the established
criteria in its annual report by merging inputs such as:

a) information provided to the EB by the investing company on a triennial basis
including project progress, detailing project outcome, employment figures and
investment amounts,

b) information provided to the EB by the local government, if involved in project
implementation;

5. **Recommends** Member States consider a diverse group of flexible and creative tools
such as microcredit and the non-profit sector, as funding cannot be limited to merely
one resource, we recognize PPP as an effective and appropriate UNDP program to
increase renewable resources within LDCs through collaboration with:

a) the private sector as a primary donor party through the use of small scale loans, to ensure beneficial outcomes within rural communities to obtain the necessary tools to develop sustainable energy resources, further recalling Cleanstart,

b) PPP through its potential to be mutually beneficial to both the investors and the recipients, as emphasized by private sector and civil society partners within the UNDP funding program Global Environment Facility (GEF), and therefore act as an incentive for both investment and action pertaining to increased access to sustainable energy,

c) Member States of the UNDP Sustainable Energy Finance Initiative (SEFI) which brings together financiers and public initiatives, stresses the need to further engage joint public-private alliances in order to improve access to sustainable energy within the financial sector;

6. Calls upon the international community to produce innovative and empowering sources of financing such as microfinance programs to improve access to new sustainable energy projects and clean fuels in LDCs through funding initiatives that:

a) protect clients through the establishment of client protection principles for lending that,

i. provide for the self-regulation of industries,

ii. allow for local governmental regulation and supervision,

iii. improves consumer capability,

b) holds recipients of loans and grants accountable through reporting mechanisms to ensure efficacy and continued success within programs funded by public or private investors,

c) lowers barriers to market entry for entrepreneurs interested in energy production and utilization through the subsidization of costs for small enterprises through legislation that provide tax reduction to private entities meeting green energy targets;

7. Urges the implementation of the following criteria a company must fulfil for approval of a renewable energy project including:

a) the necessity of companies interested in being included in the suggested mechanism to assist in the identification of viable projects, for example screening of potential project sites and surveying population to find out their needs,

b) support of efforts of capacity building and regional empowerment through
education and training to be realized through the introduction of a quota starting at 40% of the employees in each project to be recruited from the local population, to increase by 2% per year,

c) commitment to the protection of the local biosphere;

8. \textit{Requests} the creation of a website, within the UN GEF SGP and CDM, that will provide all citizens of UN Member States a mechanism for collecting and distributing funds, and inform populations of individualized off-grid technologies, such as:

a) electricity off-grid which can be stand alone for single household electrification programmes or system or mini-grids installed to provide energy access for smaller communities, and information about various off-grid technologies that would be available for funding, such as:

i. gravity lights

ii. biomass gasifiers,

iii. solar water heaters,

iv. solar cook stoves,

b) information on the geographic, political, and socioeconomic background of the community proposing the off-grid program,

c) funding tools that are modeled after the Kiva organization;

9. \textit{Emphasizes} that in respecting cultural diversity investors from developed countries should work in partnerships with local community leaders and organizations in developing countries which should be achieved by:

a) granting at least 25 per cent of the seats on a renewables project’s steering committee to representatives of indigenous government or institutions,

b) informing and consulting local stakeholders, such as government, communities, or indigenous groups through the mentioned reporting process in all steps of the project implementation process,

c) furthering the acquisition, dispersal, and management of funds will be regulated as follows:

i. the ability for private and public actors will allowed to contribute funds to the UNDP GEF SGP website,
ii. funds will be distributed the UNDP GEF SGP directly to community leaders named in the off-grid program proposal,

iii. funds will then be audited by the UNDP GEF SGP each fiscal year, for five years, after funds have been allocated.
Deeply convinced that access to sustainable energies underpins the achievement of every aspect of development,

Emphasizing the importance of investing in cleaner energy technology to improve access to reliable, affordable, economically viable sources of energy,

Fully believing education in energy-related projects creates jobs in the concerned region, increases the quality of life, contributes to the growth of gender equality, and is key to self-sustainability and independence, especially for LDCs,

Keeping in mind A/RES/67/107, People’s Empowerment and Development, and the emphasis placed on people as the essential role to achieving development,

Recalling A/RES/65/151, the International Year for Sustainable Energy for All, and A/RES/55/2, the United Nations Millennium Declaration, including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in their entirety, particularly MDG 7 Target A which seeks to integrate the principles of sustainable development in country policies and programmes,

Taking into account A/RES/66/288, The Future We Want, which recognizes knowledge sharing as essential to overcome the technological gap existing between Member States,

Acknowledging that there are currently 1.4 billion people around the world without access to energy of any kind and 3 billion who do not have access to clean fuels,

Realizing $1 USD invested in clean energy can generate $3 USD in return by 2050 as recognized by the International Energy Agency’s (IEA),

Taking into consideration the statement by the Australian Renewable Energy Agency that 10-20% of lighting costs could be saved by making the most of natural light,

The United Nations Development Programme Executive Board,

1) Urges the international community to be open and willing to exchange knowledge, expertise, and ideas with all Member States in order to create a global partnership through technology transfer by:

a. realizing the existence of different potentials in specific regions for varying forms of collective renewable energy such as hydroelectric, solar, wind, biomass, etc., and the need to identify the required conditions,
b. extending the promotion of multilateral benefits through know-how transfer and institutional capacity building like the Energy Sector Management Assistance Program is currently undertaking,

c. expanding expert assistance, peer forums and training through the increased access and promotion of the virtual platform that is provided by the Clean Energy Ministerial to bundle global access on a broad network of policies and expertise;

2) Recognizes the need for Member States to advocate education concerning the approaches to sustainable and renewable energy as it is essential for successful development through self-sustainability;

3) Proposes the creation of a UNDP-sponsored environmental sustainability fellowship program that:

a. Fosters the exchange of knowledge through education, reward innovation, outstanding achievement, and environmental engagement, further promotes the advancement of self-sustainability in LDCs,

b. Offering grants to engaged secondary school students and upcoming entrepreneurs especially located in LDCs as well as to promising emerging researchers,

c. Will be overseen by a committee of third party experts within the field of sustainable and renewable energy development in cooperation with the UNDP;

4) Encourages all Member States to increase the promotion of educational campaigns aiming to wisely reduce the magnitude of idle underutilized electricity by households and companies;

5) Endorses cooperation with experts and the private sector to determine the most appropriate form of sustainable and renewable energy for each individual region as provided by Global Lighting and Energy Access Partnership (Global LEAP);

6) Calls Upon all Member States to reduce emission rates through the replacement of outdated energy sources with sustainable and renewable energy technologies;

7) Suggests all Member States as well as civil society to promptly invest in sustainable energy production systems in recognition of their long-term economic, social, and health benefits.
Deeply convinced that access to sustainable energy underpins the achievement of every aspect of development, from health and education to job creation,

Fully aware that all countries have specific knowledge based on their particular experience which thus requires effective, practical and applicable solutions to improve access to sustainable and renewable energy in all regions,

Convinced of the potential of renewable resources, such as wind, solar, geothermal, tidal power, biomass and hydropower, of developing countries in particular Sub-Saharan Africa, South America and Asia, which still depend on fossil energy,

Deeply concerned with the different situations in developing and developed countries with respect to reaching goals and progress in access to sustainable and renewable energy,

Recognizing that microfinance has a huge innovative potential to reach suitable and high quality development of the access to sustainable energy in all domestic contexts, and is a means for rural populations to access banking services,

Reminding that Public-Private Partnerships are a long-term financing option as it has the potential to establish constructive interactions between public and private actors and therefore encapsulates all stakeholders' interests,

Recognizing the spirit of social business of which the core principle is the interests of the local population,

Emphasizing that the nature of these partnership agreements are intended for interaction and collaboration between public and private actors in pursuit of economic and social goals as well as the establishment of public services,

Reaffirming that in order to create a cooperative attitude towards investments in renewable energy, the introduction of incentives will initiate a movement towards a self-sustaining energy sector,
The United Nations Development Program Executive Board,

1) *Calls for* the establishment of a Renewable Energy Strategy Plan (RESP) based on complementary financial and economic tools that will work towards the social goals of more universal access to renewable and sustainable energy,

2) *Encourages* Member States to share knowledge concerning best practices in renewable energy under RESP by:

   a) transferring knowledge through educational programs between countries that are more experienced in renewable energy and developing countries,

   b) providing university scholarships funded by countries that have already developed expertise in that field of sustainability,

   c) providing advisory and technical services by Member States who have most recently undergone transformations to more sustainable energy infrastructures;

3) *Further recommends* the implementation of legal frameworks providing administrative incentives to facilitate negotiations when developing projects related to renewable energy through RESP by requesting Member States:

   a) harmonize and clarify their legislation regarding investment procedures so as to attract foreign investors,

   b) facilitate administrative procedures regarding negotiations between State markets and foreign and national investors willing to develop actions in the renewable energy sector;

4) *Suggests* Member States adopt direct economical incentives and social goals through fiscal and investment regulations by:

   a) exempting the importation of equipment needed for renewable energy operations from taxes,

   b) reducing taxes when using renewable energy for power consumption,

   c) creating tax-free zones in rural areas to foster the investment of foreign agents in marginalized regions,

   d) remembering that every legal amendment should be done by Member States in respect of their own national constitutional principles and core legal values;
4) **Urges** all Member States to embrace microfinance as a tool of RESP to develop projects in renewable energy adapted to local needs and resources by:

a) encouraging effective cooperation between donors and recipients to allow the tool of microcredit to empower local populations for them to achieve energy independence through small scale production,

b) incorporating the use of microfinance in improving access to sustainable and renewable energy in their domestic legislation by:

   i. affirming the intention of good faith in micro financial cooperation,

   ii. requesting the establishment of mechanisms to strengthen the principles of effectiveness and transparency in private as well as public investment,

   iii. further requesting adherence to existing protocols regarding external assessments and provisions requiring the submission of aid impact assessments for project funding on an annual basis;
b) explore funding opportunities by international financial institutions
   including the World Bank and regional development banks, such as the
   African Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank and the Inter-
   American Development Bank,

c) recommends the establishment of a research network within the UNDP
   Energy and Environment Unit to collect knowledge and connect existing
   data about relevant projects and thus build a structural foundation for
   dissemination of best practice among initiative

d) requests these conferences start in January of 2015 as a part of the post-
   2015 Sustainable Development Strategy.